

# **The “New” Early Monarchies: 15<sup>c</sup> – 16<sup>c</sup>**

# Characteristics of the New Monarchies

- They offered the institution of monarchy as a guarantee of **law and order**.
- They proclaimed that **hereditary monarchy** was the legitimate form of public power → all should accept this without resistance.
- They enlisted the support of the **middle class** in the towns → tired of the local power of feudal nobles/clergy. *Ex. Merchants-Italy, Nobles of the Robe-France, Gentry-England*
- **-Always hard for monarchs to control Nobles-same class**
- They would have to get their monarchies sufficiently organized & their finances into reliable order-

# Characteristics of the New Monarchies-Centralized Power

- They would break down the mass of feudal, inherited, customary, or “common” law in which the rights of the feudal classes were entrenched.
- The kings would **MAKE law**, enact it by his own authority, regardless of previous custom or historic liberties → *What pleases the prince has the force of law!*
- Build up **military-using taxes**/bureaucracies/ because of new firearms (guns), artillery
- Worked best in **Western Europe** not Eastern and Southern Europe

*England* → stability under the Tudors  
after War of the Roses

*France* → consolidation of power-taille

*Spain* → unification by marriage-  
Ferdinand and Isabella

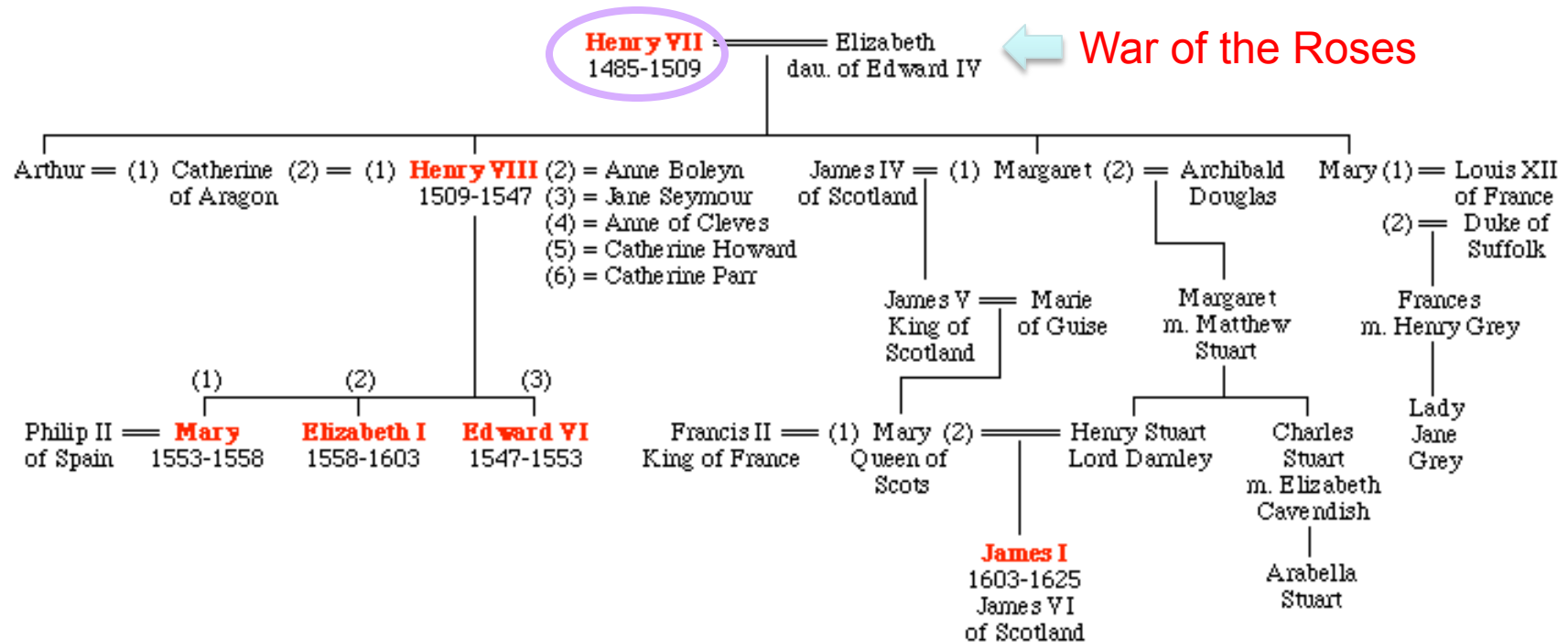
*HRE Empire* → different model: the  
cost of decentralization-

**HRE**-hard to control-different  
ethnicities and cultures

# The Tudors of England

## The House of Tudor

by Ed Stephan



## Henry VII-1<sup>st</sup> Tudor-result of War of the Roses-1500





# Tudor England 1485

# Henry VII-Star Chamber-1497

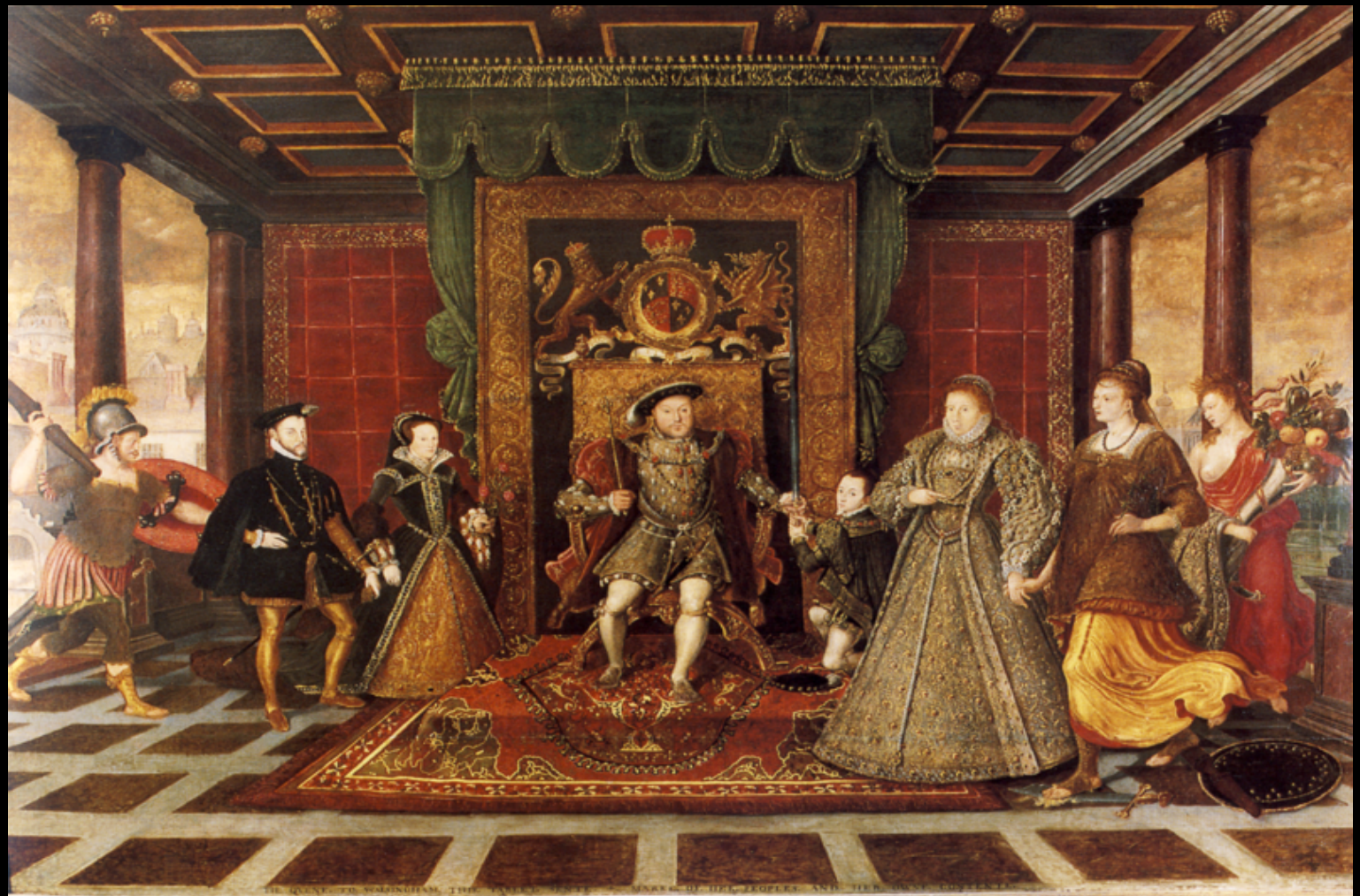
- The Court of Star Chamber, known simply as the Star Chamber, was a supplement to common-law courts in England.
- The Star Chamber drew its authority from the king's sovereign power and privileges and was not bound by the common law.
- The Star Chamber was so named for the star pattern on the ceiling of the room

# Star Chamber Imagery



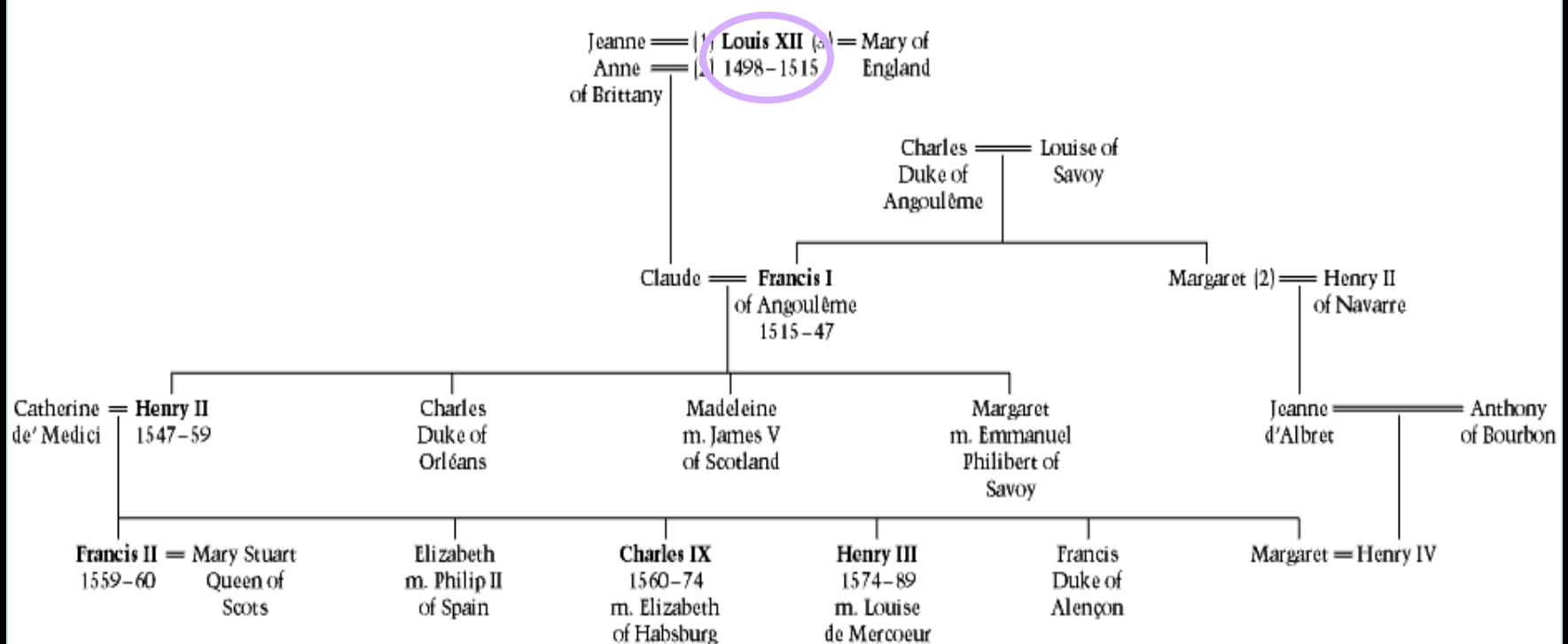
# Henry VII-Star Chamber





# The Valois Dynasty in France

## THE LAST VALOIS KINGS (1498-1589)



# LOUIS XII-1500

## France-Father of his people

- House of Valois
- Conquered part of Italy-Milan
- Continued taille-tax-reduced it
- Left nobles alone

# France in the 15<sup>c</sup> – 16<sup>c</sup>



# *Portrait of Francis I, 1525*

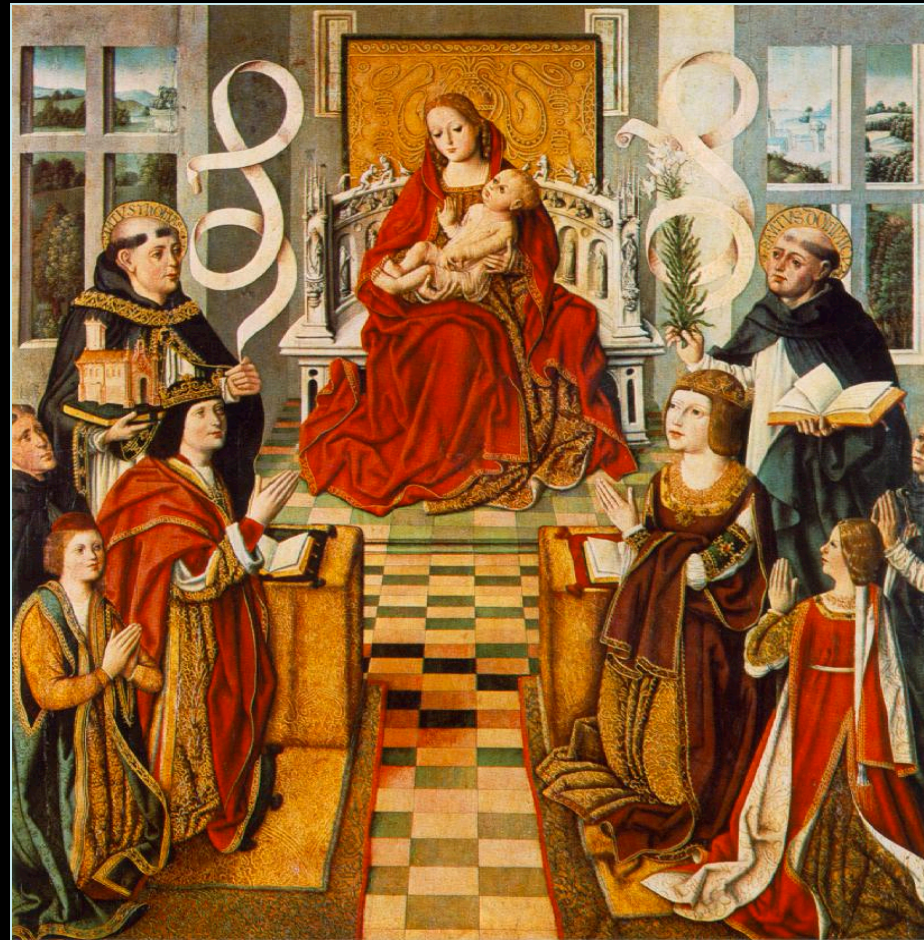


# France and clergy-Concordat of Bologna-1516

Pope could collect all the income that the  
The Concordat permitted the Pope to collect all  
the income that the Catholic Church made in  
France, while the King of France was confirmed  
in his right to tithe the clerics and to restrict their  
right of appeal to Rome.

- Confirmed the King of France's right to nominate  
appointments to benefices—archbishops,  
bishops, abbots and priors— enabling the  
Crown, by controlling its personnel, to decide  
who was to lead the Gallican(French) Church.

# Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain-1500



*The Madonna of the Monarchs*

# Ferdinand and Isabella-Spain

- United Kingdoms
- Consolidated control of the military
- Expelled non converted Jews and Muslims

# Kingdoms of Spain: 1492



# Empire of Charles V



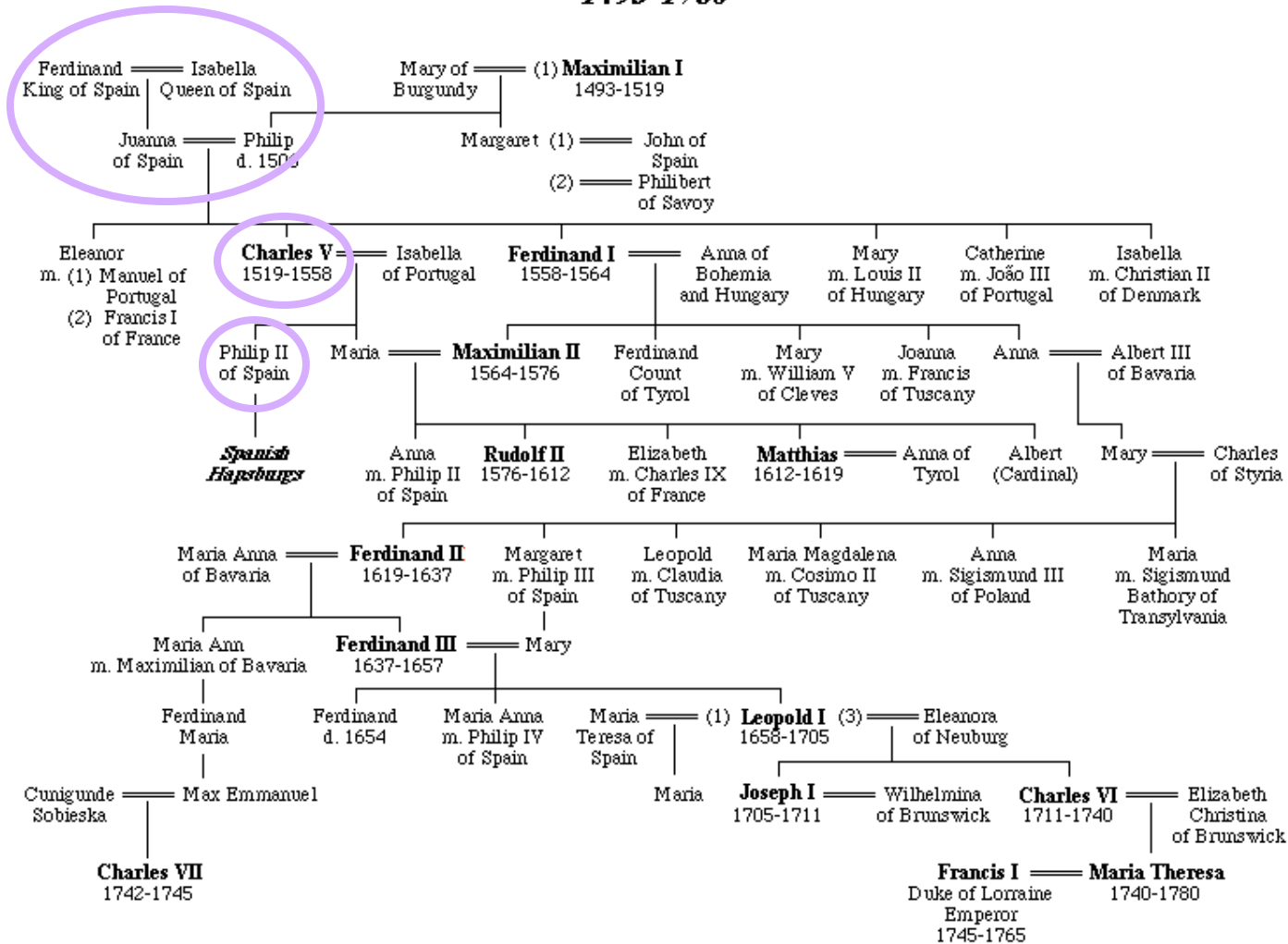
# The Empire of Philip II



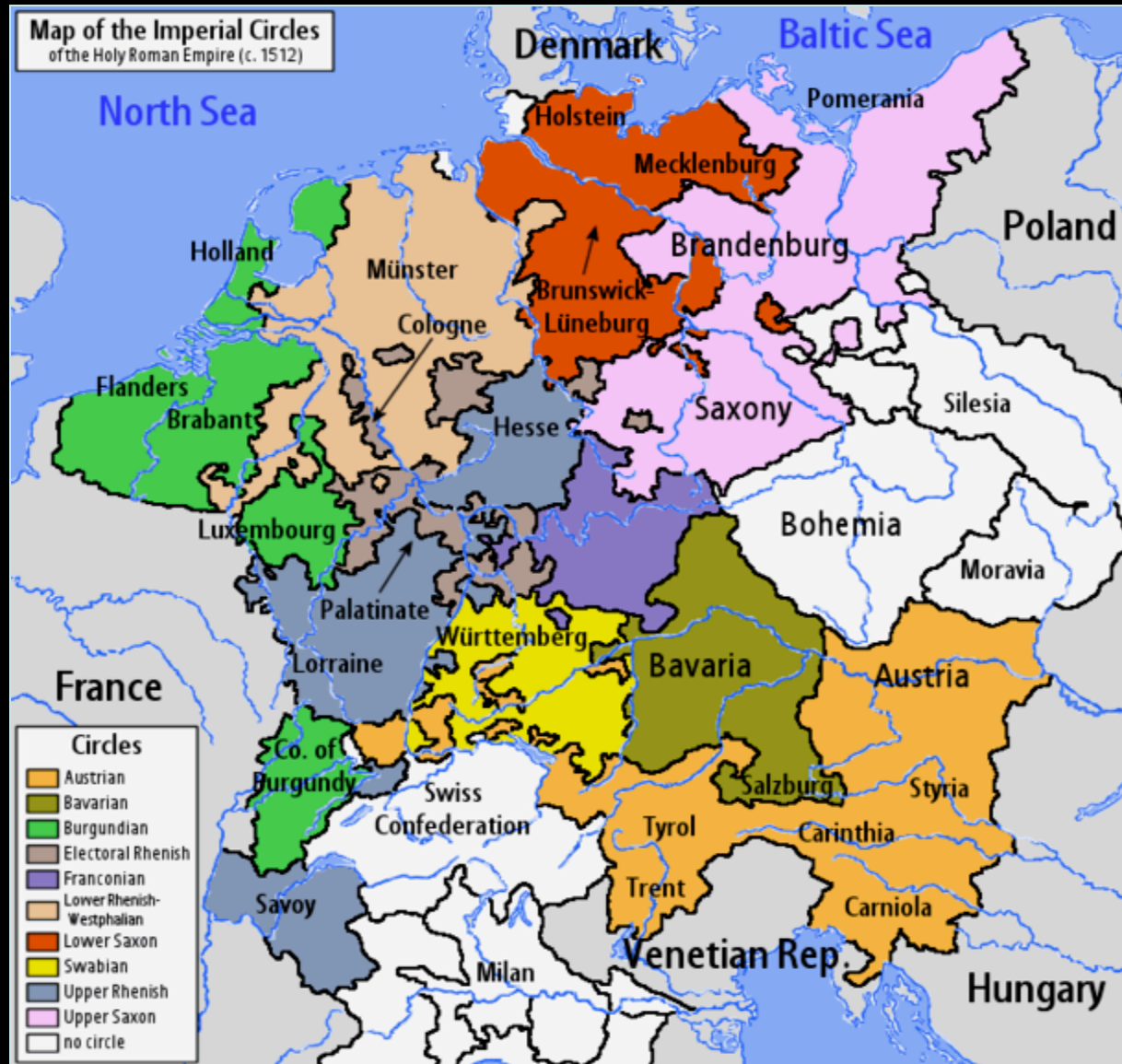
# The Habsburg Dynasty

## The House of Habsburg

1493-1780



# The Holy Roman Empire: Late 1512



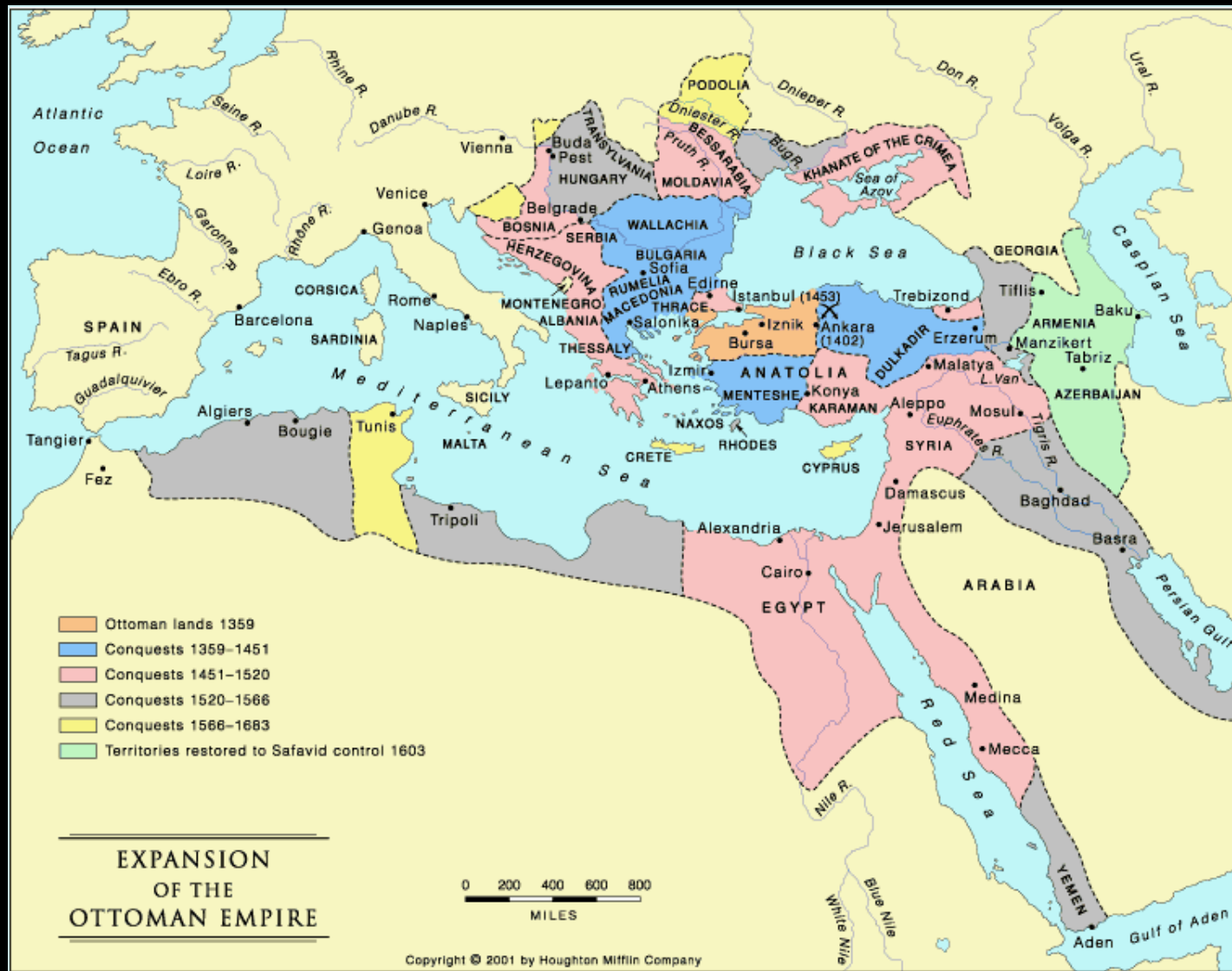
# The Holy Roman Empire: Late 16<sup>c</sup>



# Central Europe in 1600



# The Growth of the Ottoman Empire



# The Battle of Lepanto, 1571- Spanish defeat of Ottomans moving into Europe



# Eastern Europe in 1550



# Secular-Political Theorists at this time

Jean Bodin-French-1530-1596-theory of Sovereignty-Divine Right

Belived in strong monarchy with Parliament

Hugo Grotius-Dutch-1583-1645-

Father of International law"-believed in natural law, religious tolerance, and just wars.

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